

EMILY ROBINSON, Publishing Agent.

WHOLE NO. 319.

"The seizure of **view and** women on the
st of Africa, for the purpose of enslaving

them, is denounced by our government as piracy, and forbidden by our laws, on the penalty of death. The seizure of their descendants on the borders of Pennsylvania, is required by our government as a high civil duty, and a refusal to perform it is punished by our laws with fines and imprisonment. The act, in either case, is the same; geographical lines can make no difference in its character. If it be a crime on the coast of Africa to enslave human beings, it is a crime in the State of Pennsylvania. We would not commit it in the one case, we will not commit it in the other. In no other place, under no circumstances, neither in obedience to law, nor in violation of law, can we be induced, or will we be compelled to perpetrate the iniquity of consigning a human being to slavery.

The Fugitive Slave Law we regard as an infraction of the Constitution—an offence against the ends of nations, and a violation of the law of God. We cannot—we will not obey it. Neither will we encourage others to obey it. On the contrary, we will on all proper occasions and in all proper ways, discourage obedience to it, and do what in us lies, to cancel it on the statute book, or make it a dead letter in practice.

These are our views, frankly avowed.—This is our purpose, and we publish it to the world. We will not disguise the one, and—come fines, come imprisonment, come death—with the help of God, we will not swerve from the other.

On motion, the report was accepted, and ordered to be printed in pamphlet form with the proceedings of the meeting.

The Business Committee reported the following resolutions which were read by Mary Grew and accepted for discussion.

Resolved, That we reiterate, with faith confirmed by long experience, the fundamental principles of our enterprise; that the history of the last few years has been a succession of proofs that Slavery is unnatural, unjust and inhuman, and that the law of right, and the true interests of the human race, require its immediate abolition.

Resolved, That, although in the moral blindness and strange infatuation of the American people, as illustrated by their political leaders, we see indications of that madness which is the precursor of national destruction; and although the great body of the American church, by its hearty assents and disavows of the claims of the slave, its readiness to Christian principles, has ranged itself on the side of the oppressor; we still trust in the power of Truth to destroy Error, of Right to vanquish Wrong; and we confidently hope for the success of our enterprise, and for the practical realization of the theories of Freedom, which are the boast of the American nation.

Resolved, That the Fugitive Slave Bill passed by the American Congress, in Sept. 1850, being in violation of the law of God, inasmuch as it requires that which He forbids, and forbids that which He requires, is null and void; that obedience to it, is treason to Him; and that whenever in the course of events, it shall become necessary for us to choose between disobedience to his law, and to human statutes, we will not hesitate to obey God rather than man.

Resolved, That in the recent Christiana Tragedy and its consequences, we witness the natural results of this most unrighteous and cruel enactment; and that as such we heartily deplore them, as most disgraceful to our country in the eyes of the world, and especially of those nations of Europe who, while struggling for freedom, against despotic power, have looked toward this nation as a model government, and as a home of Liberty.

Resolved, That those clergymen, who have preached in behalf of the Fugitive Slave Bill, inciting obedience to its requisitions, thereby contradicting the Divine law, "Thou shalt not deliver into his hands, the servant who has escaped from his master unto thee," and disregarding the Christian injunction, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself," and setting at naught every consideration of humanity and religion, which is outraged by the surrender of an innocent man to the tender mercies of an enraged despot, or of a virtuous and trembling woman to the clutches of a brutal and irresponsible master, have desecrated their office, disgraced their names, and ought to be regarded as teachers of practical atheism.

Resolved, That, with scarcely an exception, the newspaper press of the city of Philadelphia has proved itself wholly devoted to its high duties, and responsibilities; that it has betrayed the cause of Liberty into the hands of her enemies; that it is utterly unworthy to be a guide, as it is unworthy to be a representative, of a free people.

Resolved, That the American nation, in demanding, for its Federal Constitution, supreme reverence and obedience, and by its impious and contemptuous denial of the obligations of a higher law, proves itself as truly guilty of the sin of idolatry as the worshippers of Baal or Juggernaut; and continually violates the command, "Thou shalt have no other gods before me."

Resolved, That the American Colonization Society is unworthy of the support of philanthropists; because it deceives and misleads the nation, by professing to offer a remedy for American slavery; because it apologizes for Slavery, and recognizes slaves as property; and because it fosters a cruel prejudice against our colored population, hinders their moral and intellectual elevation, and seeks their expulsion from their native country.

Resolved, That we earnestly recommend to abolitionists, to maintain a consistent testimony against slavery, by carefully endeavoring to abstain from the purchase and use of the products of slave-labor.

Resolved, That in carrying on to its consummation, the great enterprise to which we are pledged, viz., the abolition of American Slavery, we trust, as we have ever trusted, not to the power of numbers, but to the efficacy of physical force, but to the weapons of a moral and peaceful warfare, with which one may vanquish a thousand, and two hundred thousand to fight and that with unshaken confidence in these, and in the principles which we advocate, we renew our pledge of fidelity to our oppressed brethren, and to the cause of Liberty, now betrayed, insulted, and outraged by the American people.

[These resolutions were subsequently adopted with enthusiasm and unanimity, an addition having been made to the 25th, which is reported in the proceedings.]

The 31st resolution coming up, Samuel Aaron, addressed the Society at length, and

in a thrilling speech in its support, and in exposure of the enormities of the Fugitive law, and the atrocities of its practical operation; declaring that while he would not counsel any man to organize for forcible resistance to the law, he would not hesitate to strike down any man who should attempt to enslave him or his family either with or without law.

The devil has found no agent impudent enough to justify it, in detail. We are told that it is a *Law*, that there is no higher law; that it is constitutional and shall be enforced, and those who resist it shall be hung as traitors. What regard shall we pay to such denunciations. Daniel Webster is a great man, but he is not the Almighty God. I do not know that even God himself requires me to obey a law without an answering sense of its justice in my own soul. I repel this arrogant dictation to my conscience.

What right has the law to command me to catch a slave? Suppose he is property.—Am I bound to hunt and capture your horses and pigs? You ask me to do it, and I may, but you command me and I refuse. But when I am commanded to seize a man to drag him into slavery, I would suffer a thousand deaths before I would do it. I will not submit to slavery nor help enslave others.—Should any second-rate kidnapper invade my home to drag my wife and children away to the domain of the slave-trader, I would resist him to the last extremity. I would kill him as a religious duty. I might not resist if it was only to carry them in Austrian despotism or Russian serfage, but rather than let them be carried to the horrors and pollutions of American slavery I would blow out his brains, and so would you, every man of you. You all look as if you would do it, in spite of commissioners, judges, and the threat of treason. I am not a Turk, nor blood-thirsty, nor do I counsel any organized resistance to the law, but I believe that I violate the law of God when I suffer myself to be dragged into slavery without using all the means he has given me to resist it.

Mr. A. then read the account of the rescue and liberation of the slave Jerry by the people of Syracuse, and expressed his pleasure at the act, and especially at the refusal of the soldiers to serve in defending the slave catchers. The men who made that rescue, he said, were the men to support good laws.

He reviewed the facts in the Christiana affair, and said he was sorry for the death of Gorsuch, for a man whose heart was filled with tyranny, who had come to slaughter others, was not prepared to die—to meet his God. But he would have been more sorry had the slave-catchers got Parker and Pinckney and those other brave men, and carried them back into slavery. These colored men were only following the example of Washington and the American heroes of '76.

But the American Government, before it takes of hanging any one in such a cause, should do a great many other things. It should obliterate its Declaration of Independence; burn its history and its school books filled with the fiery eloquence of Churchill, Burke, Sydney, Emmet, and even Webster, as he was, on Plymouth Rock and at Bunker Hill; hang every school master and Christian teacher; tumble down and grand to powder every revolutionary monument, forget the example and desecrate the name of Washington.

Of Mr. Johnson, remarked that he had been informed by a distinguished member of the last Congress, that Daniel Webster's most intimate friend—his man Friday, Mr. Ashmun—had come to him privately, and put into his hand a synopsis of a speech in the hand-writing of Mr. Webster. This was an anti-slavery speech. It was placed in the hands of the member from Ohio, for the purpose of eliciting from him his opinion as to whether it would be satisfactory to the anti-slavery portion of the country. The member declined to take great interest in the matter; took the manuscript to his room—read it over attentively, and returned it with a few suggestions to make some very slight alterations, but not of the principles. It was stated by Mr. Webster, that he only waited for a good opportunity to deliver the speech before the country. And this report of Mr. Webster's intention was circulated among members of Congress, and gave great satisfaction to many. But, after this fact became known, a committee waited upon Mr. Webster, among whom were Mr. Stephens and Mr. Thomas of Georgia, and they presented arguments to him as to induce him to change his mind on the subject. And this conversation knew what sort of a speech he made on the 7th of March, 1850. This showed his treachery to freedom to be deliberate.

Mr. J. descended from the sentiments in favor of violence avowed by Mr. Aaron; and remarked that while the anti-slavery platform is open to all persons, the Society is not responsible for their opinions. By its constitution, its resolution and uniform action, it had ever discouraged a resort to violence, and a counselled reliance upon truth and moral power.

I could not, said Mr. J., while listening to our friend, but ask myself, is that the tone in which Jesus would have uttered? Had these been the words he uttered on Mount of Olives, by the sea-side and on Calvary, should we receive him as we now do?—That men who believe in violence should act as they did at Christiana and Syracuse, was to be expected, and they who glorify the patriots of the Revolution can find no fault with them. But our weapons are only the mild arms of truth and love, weapons not to be used by sword or bayonet. Perseverance in the use of these must bring us success.

Mary Grew, said that as this was the most important resolution, it placed us in antagonism to the law of the land, and such a position was not to be rashly assumed. We have considered it well, and wish it to be distinctly understood that we shall not obey this law. We have been met with all kinds of opposition, and now our opponents come with the last argument of tyranny, saying, "Know ye not that we have power to hang ye?" or, better and higher still, "we have power to hang and forgive ye." But in this conflict, our weapons are those only of peaceful reform. Though the preceding speaker has a right to speak his opinions freely, on our platform, we are not responsible for what he has said respecting violent resistance to oppression.—On this point we do not agree with him.—We have not so learned Christ. Dreadful as slavery is, terrible as are the wrongs which it inflicts on its victims, still it comes within the limit of injuries to be forgiven; and, here, as elsewhere, is applicable the law of Christ: Love your enemies, do good to those who hate you, etc.

They who believe in the rightfulness of violence in self-defence, of fighting in behalf of freedom, have no right to find fault with these colored men who fought at Christiana. For just such deeds, the world glorifies; almost deifies men. We, only, who reject, as unchristian, all violence and war, have a right to disapprove them.

The speaker concluded by exhorting abolitionists to consider well, their duties and responsibilities; to be prepared for all that might await them.

In the evil days before them, In the trials yet to come, Or the cruel martyrdom, and, with unflinching hearts to adopt the resolution.

Robert Purvis, had not designed to speak, but when he found an attempt made to neutralize the effect of Mr. Aaron's eloquent speech, he could not forbear thinking that gentleman, in the name of the colored people, for it. The colored man, in defending himself and his liberty, had only been true to himself, true to his family, true to liberty, and true to his God. He was glad that the first battle for liberty had been fought! And believed it would excite among their oppressors more respect for the colored people; and he was gratified that one man had come forward to defend the heroic actors in the scene.

Edward M. Davis, (chairman) thought it was due to the audience to say that the Anti-Slavery Society did not recommend violence of any kind; on the contrary, it employed every peaceful means for effecting this great moral reform, nor did the Society deem itself responsible for the remarks of Mr. Aaron or any other person who might speak upon its platform.

Mr. Aaron briefly responded, re-affirming his opinions, when the resolution (No. 3) was passed by a unanimous vote, which spoke the hearty concurrence of a thousand hearts.

The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

WHERE GOD COMMANDS TO TAKE THE TRUNFET AND BLOW A DOUBTLESS OR A JAILING RAS, IT LIES NOT IN MAN'S WILL WHAT HE SHALL SAY, OR WHAT HE SHALL CONCEAL.—Milton.

SALEM, OHIO, NOVEMBER 1, 1851.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE meets November 2.

Agents.

C. S. S. & J. JOSEPHINE GRITTING.—We should have stated last week that these friends have been engaged as agents of the Society, and will enter upon the labors of their agency so soon as their business and health will permit. They have, during the last few weeks, rendered essential aid. We commend them to the co-operation of abolitionists, wherever they may go. Their thorough acquaintance with the cause—their earnest devotion to its interests—combined with the prudence, judgment and fidelity, which mark their characters, furnish us ground to hope for great usefulness from their labors.

Our long-tried and faithful agent, J. W. WALKER, is again in the field, though he has been for a time disabled by sickness. We shall doubtless hear a good report of his labors.

Lecture on the French Revolution.

On Friday night of last week, PARKER PILLSBURY delivered in this place by request a lecture on the French Revolution. The lecture in its object and execution was deserving of the highest commendation. We cannot undertake to sketch even its outlines. It should by all means be published and sent broadcast over the land.

The general idea developed was that the terrible tragedies that attended the revolution, were not the result of the decrees of the National Assembly which declared there is no God, nor seventh day Sabbath; but that the revolution was the natural and inevitable result of the oppression of the people. They had endured to the utmost point of suffering, when armed with the energy and recklessness which coming despair can alone generate, they rushed upon their oppressors and bore them to a terrible destruction. The violence of the revolution was, as the general rule, proportioned to the outrages which had preceded and occasioned it. The fugitive nobility and clergy of France filled all Europe with slanders against those who had successfully resisted their oppression. The royalty, nobility and clergy of Europe, sympathizing with them in their loss of power—had communicated the impressions of the revolution which the world has since recognized as truthful.

The whole discourse was most eloquent and impressive, and quite in correspondence with its magnificent theme.

George Thompson.

The Pennsylvania Freeman contains a letter from Mr. Thompson we should be glad to publish if we had room. Mr. T. has been recently called to mourn the loss of a son, WM. LOYD GARRISON.

He states that the Irish members of the House of Commons had chided him for not sending over to them for a declaration of his undeviating constancy to the Irish people, as an offset to the slander and abuse heaped upon him by the Irish of this country. John O'Connell has been appealed to, by Irishmen in America in regard to Mr. Thompson, and had replied in the strongest terms of reprobation for their course toward him. This correspondence has never been published. Mr. T. is about to throw himself into the cause of parliamentary reform. He says: "It shall be no fault of mine, if the people do not demand and receive a full, free and fair representation in Parliament."

In regard to the home influence of his visit to this country, "His 500,000 constituents have had their attention especially directed to the question of slavery, and his return has induced a revival of the old Anti-Slavery feeling. I rejoice and hope to be able to keep alive, increase and wisely direct this rekindled feeling on the great question."

Mr. Pillsbury and his Labors in the West.

Mr. Pillsbury left Salem on Saturday last, expecting to spend a week in Ashtabula County, and to proceed from there home. Much of the time since his arrival in the State, he has been laboring under severe indisposition, which rendered his labors exceedingly oppressive to himself—however, valuable they have been to us. He has, notwithstanding, performed a great amount of labor, in speaking, writing and traveling. His mission west of the Ohio, has been represented to us on all hands, as having been eminently successful; and many of his public efforts are of unsurpassed power.

Mr. Pillsbury's decided character leaves its impress, wherever he goes. The Church we know holds his name in abhorrence, because he worships not their Moloch. Whigs and Democrats detest him, because he exposes their heartlessness and corruption—and we are sorry to add, that to our Free Soil Brethren, and to some of the best among them, he has become an enemy, because he has told them the truth.

In our estimation that man most effectually serves the cause of freedom, who most faithfully and effectually exposes the false position of his friends. It might be more agreeable to these friends, that we should altogether hold our peace,—and because their desires are for emancipation, permit their efforts to be at least indirectly for slavery. Could they, with their present intelligence, know that their own wives and children, were now tenants of the plantation cabin,—and the victims of all the untold and unimagined curses, that cluster around it; think they they would be satisfied with what the Free Soil Party, is now doing for their redemption? Would it be to them so great a matter to denounce the Union, and repudiate the Government which held them the victims of the wrong? Ah! no. Then would they abhor, renounce and expose those inadequate remedies. They would justly abhor them; because they diverted the public sympathy—because they were at heart their friends, were by them rendered inefficient—and satisfied themselves with half way measures, at the expense of those which might eventuate in their release. Mr. Pillsbury so views it. And so viewing it, he uses a measure of that fidelity which would be used, by those he represents, had they his intelligence and position for influence. In using this fidelity, the church sees nothing in it but blank atheism, and a desire to subvert the Church, and with it all virtue and goodness.—Whigs and Democrats see in him who exercises fidelity towards them, only a blood thirsty anarchist, and Free Soilers for the like causes look upon him in much the same light.

Now, much as we esteem many of these friends, much as we know Mr. Pillsbury would esteem them personally, could he thus know them, (and the regard we are sure would be mutual,) we are rejoiced, and the slave may rejoice, that Mr. Pillsbury's regard to his good name, is not sacrificed to his convictions of truth and duty. We know no reason why men of generous hearts, and more than ordinarily clear perceptions of the truth, should on this account be tolerated in unbroken error. And yet this is the reason, on account of which we are asked to be silent. "They are Anti-Slavery, as well as we. Why should we not then be at peace, covering up in silence, our differences of opinion, and measures whatever may be our estimate of their influences." The character of the men of whom we speak, standing as they do in advance of the mass of the nation, is the ground of our hope, and the occasion of the attention bestowed upon the Free Soil Party,—a party in principle and action, by no means up to the moral convictions of many who sustain it. If that party shall ever reverse its past history, and instead of descending to a lower, advance to higher positions; or, the party being lost, if individuals shall advance and be saved, it will be in no small measure, owing to the fidelity of those with whom they are now outraged.

Yours for the Slave,

D. H. MORGAN.

More Revelations from the Bastille.

"The arrest, trial, and six years' incarceration in the prisons of Georgia, of Lewis W. Paine, of Rhode Island, for aiding an escaped slave,"—12mo pp. 187.

Such is the title of a new work, just published. We do not now recollect to have heard of the trial or incarceration of Mr. Paine. How many others there may be—Northern citizens, now grinding in the prison houses of the South, for exercised or suspected sympathy with the slave; Time perhaps will never reveal. The New York Independent, says of the author:—"Mr. Paine went to Georgia to conduct a factory, and afterwards became a teacher in that country. Being arrested on a charge of aiding a slave who had been a long time in the bush, he was convicted on very slight evidence and sentenced to the same prison where Butler and Worcester suffered their long imprisonment.—His health becoming so much impaired by six years' confinement that it was evident he could not be made longer to endure the vengeance of slavery, he was pardoned last winter. The narrative will be read with interest and instruction."

Another Victim.

On the 23d ult., Henry Pogue was arrested, as the property of N. Pennington, of Cecil Co., Maryland, and after a brief trial, remanded to slavery. No excitement! So says a telegraphic dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Philadelphia is the chosen seat of operations, for the man-hunters. The mass of its citizens, seem as indifferent to transactions of this sort, as to the sale of a horse, or the transfer of a cotton bale.

Christiana Prisoners.

The Grand Jury of the United States District Court, have found true bills against the Christiana prisoners. They are charged with, first obstructing the officers and arresting the fugitives; second, rescuing the prisoners from their custody; third, aiding the fugitives to escape from custody; fourth, harboring and concealing the fugitives; fifth, obstructing Gorsuch in arresting them; sixth, aiding them to escape from him.

Worcester Convention.

Three of the closely printed pages of the Tribune are occupied with the report of the Women's Rights Convention, held in Worcester. The letters, reports and speeches, as reported, are most able and interesting. Mr. Phillips announced that a paper was soon to be issued, to be devoted to this cause. We are glad to hear it. It is just what is wanted to forward the enterprise. Since there must be various departments in the great work of reform, we are glad to see this one springing into efficient existence. It is one that begins at home, and is yet far reaching in its influence as are the homes of the race. And in this country, no enterprise of magnitude can be prosecuted or even sustained, without the aid of the press.

C. M. BURLEIGH.

Meeting at Brecksville.

We have received from two of our friends in Brecksville, accounts of the meeting recently held in that place. From them, we make the following extracts. Chessman Miller, says:

DEAR MARRIAGE: The meeting appointed for Brecksville, has just closed. We had rather a dearth of speakers, though by no means a dearth of speaking. Parker Pillsbury and Sojourner Truth only being present, and a whole team are they. I do not know whether we were fortunate or unfortunate, in being deprived of the presence of the others advertised to be here; but one thing I know, and that is that I was never better satisfied with the manner in which the subject was discussed. The Anti-Slavery truths, have been strewn, it is true, upon some stony ground, and upon some shallow soil; and I think it is equally true that some of them have fallen upon good ground, and will bring forth fruit in due season. Upon the receipt of The Bugle, containing the notice for the meeting, I called upon the Trustees of the Presbyterian and Methodist Societies, to see if they would open their houses for our accommodations. Well, or ill, I will not pretend to determine which, time will settle that matter, the houses were not to be had "for the purpose of promulgating infidel sentiments under the guise of abolitionism!" Of course not! Infidel! I think we will be able to drive that term home, where it belongs, and make it stick before many years. The senseless cry doubtless prevented many from attending.

D. H. Morgan says, of the meeting: "What its effects will be two weeks hence, I cannot say; but there is every appearance of a good result. Men came to the meeting expecting to hear God, the Bible, and Humanity denounced; but went away thinking that they had heard the gospel of Anti-Slavery preached once, if they never had before. Parker Pillsbury said hard things of the Church and Government. But what he said, he proved, and the only fault that could be found with him, was that he spoke the truth."

The last day when Parker Pillsbury was speaking of the "Glorious Union," there was a time in the course of his remarks, when I think no one within the sound of his voice, would have given a copper for it, much less shed a tear. Mr. Pillsbury excelled himself, and it seemed to me, every body else. I have heard several men remark, that his discourse excelled any thing that they ever heard.

I have no doubt but the way is now opened for lecturers in this place at any time, and we are desirous of visits from other lecturers. We do not expect the use of either of the meeting houses. But closing meeting-house doors, never prevents the spread of Truth.

Sojourner, made some excellent remarks.—Was well received, and sold several dollars worth of books.

Yours for the Slave,

D. H. MORGAN.

Division of California.

From the National Intelligencer, we learn that the division of California, is to be urged forward if possible to its consummation. Conventions are being held and other measures adopted by the Californians themselves to effect this object. The proposition is to cut off the southern counties, containing but a small proportion of American population. It is avowed by the California papers in the interest of slavery, that the division will facilitate the introduction of slavery. Under a Territorial Government the U. S. will wink at—or facilitate its introduction. And once there, they will defy us to eradicate it. Of course the whole slave interest will respond to the measure. So we may expect the New Mexico and Utah battle to be again re-fought in Congress, and of course with the like result. For who ever heard of an Anti-Slavery victory in Congress. One thing is, however, certain that with the effort to annex new slave territory, the rescue trials, and treason hangings, we are destined to rather an excited state of "peace" with our southern brethren.

Disunion.

The New York Tribune, in the following paragraph, (unwittingly perhaps) endorses the propriety of Disunion, as an Anti-Slavery measure. We confidently unite with Mr. Greeley in his appeal to the future, for the correctness of the assertion that the masses of the South, would prefer the Union without slavery, to slavery without Union. We also make our appeals to the present, and if men so prefer, demand that they so act. It is the true statement of the practical question for to-day. Disunion is the genuine Anti-Slavery measure. We urge it upon all.

"The people of Upper Georgia, like those of Western Virginia, are hostile to Abolition as it has been presented to them, and in favor of upholding what they term 'Southern Rights.' But at heart they wish every negro was back in Africa, and instead of consenting to dissolve the Union in behalf of the Extension of Slavery, they would welcome the Union without Slavery as an alternative to Slavery without the Union. In support of this assertion, we confidently appeal to the future."

SOUTHERN DISUNION CONGRESS.—This Congress is to prove a farce. No State except South Carolina has elected delegates, and three-fourths of those elected by South Carolina are Union men.

Doings at Syracuse—Judas Paid Off.

The ladies of Syracuse raised "thirty pieces of silver"—(three cent pieces), and presented them to J. R. Lawrence, the U. S. District Attorney, who has been laboring so zealously of late to betray his neighbors to the prison and the gallows. The package containing them, was appropriately endorsed, "THE PRICE OF INNOCENT BLOOD."

A large delegation of ladies from Syracuse, also, went to Auburn, to witness the examination of their friends, before Judge Conklin. On their return, one of the U. S. Government officials was in the cars. They signed and presented a request that he would seek another car.—His plea that he was only acting in his official character, they refused to regard; believing that no biped who is a man, would consent to put himself in the position of a Hound. All honor to the women of Syracuse. They are lined descendants of the Dames of '76—who preferred cold water to taxed tea. Without such women in the city, Jerry would have found no rescue.

The Syracuseans have forwarded Jerry's outfit of manacles, to Millard Filmore. While Jerry himself, safe and snug in Kingston, and all ready for work, has sent back to Syracuse for his cooper's tools.

The following placard was posted in the city soon after Jerry's rescue. The meeting announced therein was not held. Since that time, every citizen of the city and county have held a meeting, and passed a series of most spirited resolutions. Why does not the whole country swarm with Conventions, applauding the deeds of the Syracuseans, and condemning the tyranny of the Government. Why do not the people of Salem, bestir themselves in this? They are hiding away or might become the witnesses, or the actors in scenes like those of Christiana or Syracuse.

ONE HOUR FOR FREEDOM!

Citizens of Seneca! A great crime has been attempted in our midst. A brave kidnapping per has appeared in our glorious city, and snatched a man as richly entitled to his Liberty as any man who walks the soil of Onondaga. In that bold crime against Heaven and against Man, beings wearing the form of men, who claim the rights and character of citizenship in Syracuse, aided and abetted. Is it robbery to help a second-rate kidnapper doom a man to eternal bondage, or is it not? To consider this, every man who has one drop of the blood of a freeman in his veins, is invited to be at the

CITY HALL THIS EVENING,

AT 7 O'CLOCK.

Let the Women of Seneca be there.—Let their true and gentle nature mingle its feeble voice and deprecation and contempt, with the harsher tones of denunciation from the sterner sex. Let the scorn and abhorrence of Society be distilled upon the head of every one in Syracuse, who will help a Man! Let "Room for the Leper, room!" be the cry as he walks the streets of Seneca, which, thank God! to this hour stands sacred to Freedom! Come one—come all! and mingle your shouts of joy, and gratitude, and abhorrence, in one grand chorus, to-night, at the City Hall.

Syracuse, Friday, Oct. 3, 1851.

On Saturday last the law and order men, were to hold a meeting in the City Hall—to save the City and the Union.

Judge CONKLIN decided to hold the prisoners to bail—the white men in the sum of \$1000, the colored men in that of \$500.—several gentlemen of Syracuse going security for the former, and William H. Secord for the latter.

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Disunion.

The New York Tribune, in the following paragraph, (unwittingly perhaps) endorses the propriety of Disunion, as an Anti-Slavery measure. We confidently unite with Mr. Greeley in his appeal to the future, for the correctness of the assertion that the masses of the South, would prefer the Union without slavery, to slavery without Union. We also make our appeals to the present, and if men so prefer, demand that they so act. It is the true statement of the practical question for to-day. Disunion is the genuine Anti-Slavery measure. We urge it upon all.

"The people of Upper Georgia, like those of Western Virginia, are hostile to Abolition as it has been presented to them, and in favor of upholding what they term 'Southern Rights.' But at heart they wish every negro was back in Africa, and instead of consenting to dissolve the Union in behalf of the Extension of Slavery, they would welcome the Union without Slavery as an alternative to Slavery without the Union. In support of this assertion, we confidently appeal to the future."

SOUTHERN DISUNION CONGRESS.—

This Congress is to prove a farce. No State except South Carolina has elected delegates, and three-fourths of those elected by South Carolina are Union men.

The Free Press we like it. It is if it shall deem "right" in their Mr. Chase, it is fairly, too, if its "Friend" bade it article of the F is:—True Dem.

"The defect (Chase) excites a note that he has slain one of the most country. The of American Slavery large and popular mass of feeling. They stand eyes of all Christ holy God. Hence of these firm resolution cannot be relied opposition. The tor is, therefore, than of wonder.

"Some who Chase are in the one more reprob Giddings, and yet this gentleman re opposes secession slavery religious try. The New S is, year by year, s of slavery. Yet, this strong-hold, speedily severs the this body of protest surprised to find Chase, into the sl times."

The above is a full citation of it we will moat and Free Pre to all the advocates are in the same co pers tell the truth, and oppose se pro-slavery organiza in the world. The A by year, sinking depre ly." Yet Mr. Vaughn, this strong-hold, of speedily severs the body of pro-slavery d pressed to hear of their into the slough of pro

The Dollar Magazine table of contents: American Every Day penn Capitals, The W and a defence of Ignor the variety.

E. A. and G. L. Day New York.

Farina's Union Mag ready on hand. Satta the fore-look, the sary him. A sad and m "Exiles of Babylon," upon the countenance sorrow upon another, ability and almost desper etrating look of the fifth gotten hup in his m tents so far as we have them, are in nothing al

The Friend of Youth is just now commen Mr. Bailey, is decidedly for Youth within the stance. The admirable who have aided during t tune their contribution recommend it to all air are an interesting and Cents a year. Five cop

The American Through received—full of variety The Water-Cure Jour received for two months. Where is it?

Home Hints.

The Free Presbyterian is out spoken, and we like it. It does not shield "offenders," it shall deem them such, because they are "right" in their general views. If it hits Mr. Chase, it hits also Mr. Giddings; and fairly, too, if its main position be correct.—How is it with "thee, friend Joshua," as a "friend" bade us enquire, after reading the article of the Free Presbyterian? Here it is:—*True Dem.*

"The defection of this gentleman (Mr. Chase) excites no surprise in view of the fact that he has always retained membership in one of the most pro-slavery Churches of this country. The charge of being the 'bulwark of American Slavery' is proved against the large and popular churches of this land, by a mass of testimony perfectly overwhelming. They stand convicted of the charge in the eyes of all Christendom, and in the eye of a holy God. Hence the man who sustains one of these churches is sustained in the eyes of the world. The apostasy of the Ohio Senator, is, therefore, more a matter of regret than of wonder."

"Some who most severely censure Mr. Chase are in the same condemnation. No one more repudiates his course than Mr. Giddings, and yet, if the papers tell the truth, this gentleman retains a connection with, and opposes secession from, one of the most pro-slavery religious organizations in the country. The New School Presbyterian Church is, year by year, sinking deeper into the mire of slavery. Yet, Mr. Giddings still clings to this stronghold of oppression. Unless he speedily severs the bond that binds him to this body of pro-slavery death, we shall not be surprised to hear of his plunging after Mr. Chase into the slough of pro-slavery politics."

"The above is a faithful warning. And in imitation of it we will say to the Editors of the Democrat and Free Presbyterian, and through them to all the advocates of this *Union*, that they too are in the same condemnation." "If the papers tell the truth, they retain their connection with, and oppose secession from, one of the most pro-slavery organizations in the country." And in the world. The American Union "is year by year, sinking deeper into the mire of slavery." Yet Mr. Vaughan and Mr. Gordon, "clinging to this stronghold of oppression. Unless they speedily sever the bond that binds them to this body of pro-slavery death, we shall not be surprised to hear of their plunging after Mr. Chase into the slough of pro-slavery politics."

The *Dollar Magazine* for October has a valuable table of contents. The Primeval Forests, American Every Day Commerce, Wars European Capitals, The Wilderness and its Tenants, and a defence of Ignorance constitute a part of the variety.

E. A. and G. L. Daykin, 102 Nassau street New York.

Satan's *Union Magazine* for November is already on hand. Satan literally takes time by the forelock, the only place anybody can catch him. A sad and mournful group is the "Fishes of Babylon." Impudence is written upon the countenance of one—quiet, hopeless sorrow upon another, while anxious responsibility and almost despair characterize the penetrating look of the father, as he holds his forgotten harp in his mangled hand. The contents so far as we have found time to examine them, are in nothing inferior to past Numbers.

The *Friend of Youth*.—This favorite Monthly is just now commencing its third volume.—Mr. Bailey, is decidedly one of the best editors for Youth within the circle of our acquaintance. The admirable corps of correspondents who have aided during the past year, will continue their contributions. We most heartily commend it to all our young friends who desire an interesting and useful periodical. Fifty cents a year. Five copies for \$2.00.

The *American Evangelical Journal*, has been revived—full of variety and interest.

The *Water-Cure Journal*, has not been revived for two months. We can't well spare it. Where is it?

Rail Road from Pittsburgh to Cleveland.—The 15th of December is the time fixed for the competing that part of the Western Road between Pittsburgh and Alliance, which will effect the connection between Pittsburgh and Cleveland. The track from here to Alliance is nearly done. Already the whistle of the Locomotive is heard in our village.

Ohio Election.—The Democrats have it all their own way this winter. They have elected their whole State ticket. And in the Legislature have an overwhelming majority, over Whigs and Free Soilers combined, so that there is no chance for the play of the balance of power system. The Legislature stands as follows: Senate—Democrats 25; Whigs 8; Free-soilers two.

House—Democrats 60; Whigs 27; Free-soilers three.

The *Estimate*.—Mount Olivet Cemetery, is the name of a new burial place in Baltimore, appropriated to the colored people. That is carrying the distinction of the races as far as practicable with mortals here.

Thanksgiving.—The Governors of New York and Pennsylvania, have followed the example of those of New Hampshire and Massachusetts, and appointed Thursday the 27th of November, as the day of Annual Thanksgiving.

Coming to an Understanding.

The New York Courier and Inquirer says it opposed Gov. JOHNSON, because he declared himself in favor of a repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law. The Pittsburgh Gazette says, "What a pity. Gov. Johnson never declared himself in favor of such a repeal, but on the contrary, said no honest or right-minded man would resist it, if it could be amended and made more perfect it would be more acceptable." Thus do both sections of the Whig party glory in their shame.

BREVITIES.

The fleet of the Whaling Expedition, sent out to the North Pacific is said to be an entire wreck. Eight vessels entirely lost.

Gov. Hunt has designated Thursday, the twenty-seventh day of November next, as a day of "Prayer, Thanksgiving and Praise."

The Columbus (Ohio) Insurance Company has exploded.

Mr. Clays health is improving. He expects to be able to go to Washington this winter.

The Whigs are amusing themselves with the scenery at the head of Salt River, whither they have been so suddenly transported.

J. R. Giddings is to spend a week in Massachusetts, previous to the election.

A terrible plague has been raging in the Canary Islands, 16,000 persons perished in two months time.

There are 20,190 post offices in the United States—and 1,353 in Virginia.

Kossuth is not expected to arrive till December.

Sir Henry Bulwer has retired from the British Ministry at Washington.

Money matters are improving in N. York.

Horatio Grenough, the artist, has returned to his country after nine years absence.

In Delaware they have no Penitentiary, but punish crimes with the whip, the scourge, brand and pillory.

Boston has expended \$823,000 on her schools the last year.

Faneuil Hall has been refused by the Boston Authorities, to hold for the Anti-Slavery Bazaar; But granted to the Webster Nominating Convention.

The State debt of California exceeds two million of dollars.

The revolutionists in Mexico are still in force and the Government disheartened and conflicting.

A destructive fire occurred in St. Stephens, N. B., on the 20th inst.

Three of the California papers, are advocating a division of the State.

The English were making splendid preparations for the reception of Kossuth at Southampton and London.

Judge Sharkey, of Mississippi, has been appointed Consul to Havana.

All but two of the railroads that enter New York city, suspend travel on the Sabbath.

L. A. Mine is about to publish a book entitled *Earth and Man*.

The Vermont Legislature is in session.

Ossian F. Dodge has offered \$10,000 for the use of the Crystal Palace for one night—after the close of the exhibition. It is the same Ossian, who paid \$50 for a Jenny Lind ticket in Boston.

A Miss Cushman at St. Louis, has undertaken to walk a mile an hour for 500 conservative hours. She dresses in the Bloomer Costume.

The insurrection in the North of Mexico is successful and extending.

A young lady of color, named Eliza Greenfield, has created quite a sensation as a songstress at Buffalo.

The President has issued a proclamation against the invasion of Northern Mexico.

Down with every Building used to Enslave human Beings.

SEMA, Oct. 23, 1851.

DEAR MARRIOTT:—I have just finished and posted a letter to thee, touching the doings of the GREEN PLAIN YEARLY MEETING. I would ask the friends of liberty and the enemies of slavery, in Ohio, if it is not their duty at once, to call meetings in all the towns where such can be held, to express their sympathy with the objects of those who recently rescued a man from Slavery in Syracuse; and resisted tyrants in Christiana? FREE SOILERS!—Where are you? Now is the day—now the hour. Is it right to break open doors and windows, tear down partitions and walls, that are closed around a man or woman—as a slave, a brute, a piece of merchandise? It is—it is. Abolitionists, Free-soilers, friends of Humanity, in Church and State, in the name of the FATHER, SON and HOLY GHOST, (to use the popular phrase) to express the popular idea of (God) tear down every jail, every prison, every court house, every meeting house, every building, of any and every description, that is used by this Government to try, condemn, fetter, and imprison a MAN, on the issue whether he is a Man or a Beast. Arise—calmly, resolutely, wipe out this damning stain from your Nation's character. Shed the blood of no man, use no violence upon man; but use all the physical power you have against windows, doors and walls, that are used by this nation to enslave men, or to imprison those who would sympathize with the sable Kossuths, Washingtons, and Heroes of the South, manfully struggling against Slavery.

MARRIOTT—Do call a meeting in Salem. Where is Jacob Heaton, where is Jonas Cattell, of your town? Where is J. R. Giddings? Where is Samuel Lewis? Why do they not call meetings to sympathize with the Heroes, the Kossuths, the Franklins, the Adams's, of Syracuse and Christiansa?

H. C. WRIGHT.

New Books.—Those who are in want of books (and who don't want them,) should call upon Joel McMillan, who has just received his new stock, purchased cheap at the Trade sales,—and of course they will be sold cheap.

Letter from Isaac Brooks.

CONNEAUT, Pa., Oct. 18th, 1851.

FRIEND EDITOR: Perhaps it will not be out of place, or uninteresting to the friends of the Slave, to give a brief account of C. C. Burleigh's meetings in this vicinity, a short time since.—He commenced his meetings at Linsville, on Thursday evening, September 25th, and held two. The first evening he showed in a masterly manner, the connection of the North with slavery. The house was well filled, and profound stillness was maintained during the entire lecture. On the second evening, although it was very showery, yet the house was well filled, and manifesting deep interest in what was said. He followed up the subject of the previous evening. At the close of the meeting, a vote of thanks was tendered him, for the able manner in which he had discussed the subject of human liberty. This last act, however, very much enraged a good Free Soiler, who declared it out of place, and decidedly mean. He was not only a Free Soiler, but a clergyman.

On Saturday, the following day, he spoke in a school-house, between Linsville and Conneautville. The audience appeared well pleased, and I think became convinced what it is that keeps slavery in existence, and of the only thing that will bring it to an end, and in the evening of the same day, he spoke in the Baptist house in Conneautville, to quite a respectable number; considering it was a dark and rainy evening.—On the next day, (Sunday,) he held three meetings in the same place, the first one was very poorly attended, and for two reasons; first because it was a wet day, and secondly because many thought the subject of slavery, not a fit one to discuss upon the Sabbath. Poor deluded creatures! He showed those that were there, however, that it was a proper one, and that they could not live up to their religion unless they did denounce, and suffer to be denounced at all times, and in all places, the crime of holding human beings in bondage. The second meeting was better attended, and in the evening the house was crowded, although it continued wet weather. The Baptists in that place deserve praise, for theirs was the only Church in the place, that could be procured for an Anti-Slavery lecture. The Universalist Church, could not be had, on the ground that the Society had voted that none but religious meetings should be held in the house. A very religious sect indeed! His lectures were well received, however, by the mass of the people, he has been well spoken of as an Anti-Slavery Lecturer.—We stood at Chauncey St. John's, a Baptist Friend, who made us welcome during our stay. We were also kindly received by many of the citizens of the place; among those who deserve mention, is the Editor of the Courier.

On Monday, I and my Wife, went with him to Kinsman, Ohio, where he faithfully showed the people the wrongs of slavery, and the voter's true position. We left him at this place to pursue his mission of preaching deliverance to the captive, and hope he ever will, as he has, prove faithful to his trust. Yours in the cause of liberty, ISAAC BROOKS.

VERMONT.—Governor Williams, of Vermont, in his recent message to the Legislature, takes good ground in reference to the Higher Law question. Some of his Whig brethren think it was not handsome for the Governor to talk so treasonably when he knew there were hunkers who voted for him, and thought differently.—We intended to have given an extract from the message but have no room.

THE New York Express & Daily Gazette suggest that the duty on foreign salt should be taken off, as a punishment of Syracuse.

One of the Washington papers proposes that it be turned out of the Union. And most terrible of all—the Democrats threaten never to hold another Convention there. If that don't fetch the city to slave-catching, they are hopeless.

Receipts for The Bugle for the week ending October 30th.

J. Reeve, Rome \$1.00-339
W. Yardley, Yardleyville 5.00-318
E. Meredith, W. Vincent 1.00-378
A. Saunders, Chester Roads 1.00-317
D. Williams, " 2.00-364
Z. Johnson, Mt. Union 1.50-359
C. H. Brown, Randolph 50-334
E. Dewey, Franklin Mills 2.00-318

From the True Democrat.

Bainbridge, Georgia, Parker Pillsbury.

Messrs. Editors:—Your correspondent committed some error in noticing the difficulties at Bainbridge. The facts are these:

Mr. Brown is actually the owner of the meeting house, and holds possession of the same.—He is willing that every sect should use it.

Mr. Pillsbury, Walker, and others held an anti-slavery convention there on the 11th and 12th and 13th. On Saturday, and up to Sabbath morning, at 10 A. M., they were in this meeting house. At 10, the minister, Mr. Holmes, came in, (having said he would preach an anti-slavery sermon) and the convention immediately adjourned. A sermon was preached. But it had no anti-slavery in it, and when it was finished, and before the services were over, Mr. Walker asked some questions; and, receiving no satisfactory replies made a short speech. The people thereupon became excited, and a regular hubbub ensued. The convention adjourned to the neighbors near by; the members of the church met in twenty minutes after such adjournment in the house; and, when they had retired, the convention met in the House.

The next morning, Mr. Brown, alone, and without the knowledge of Mr. Pillsbury, or the convention, took the pulpit out, and burned it, in front of the door. He says the house shall not be occupied by one afraid to preach the whole truth, or hear it. If such a minister cannot be found, he will convert it into a school house. Truly Yours, B. C. S.

From the Ravensara Star.

Election—Reflections.

We might very easily fill several columns with reflections upon certain transactions connected with the late canvass; its results, and the consequences likely to flow therefrom. But we forbear, for the present, at least, until the full returns shall be received. Suffice it now to say that the lad faith exhibited by two of our candidates on the State Ticket, in declining without any sufficient, or even plausible reason assigned, just upon the eve of the election; and the ready acquiescence of certain of our friends in the declaration, and their publicly avowed purpose of sustaining a portion of one of the hunkers tickets, has done much, in our judgement, to weaken confidence in the Free Soil Party organization, and in the stability of the party generally. The position of Mr. Chase may have weakened us some, the course of certain others who remain with us, and are loud in condemnation of Senator Chase's action, in our humble judgement has injured us more. Common sense would seem to dictate, that it is worth while to have an organization, and an independent Ticket—both, the integrity of that organization, should be faithfully preserved, and good faith should be kept with the sincere and stable men who support the ticket. Intelligent voters cannot be played with like men upon the chess-board. Any attempt, therefore, to wrenched suddenly aside a portion of a ticket, that some benefit may inure to another party, will invariably fail, and at the same time work a forfeiture of confidence, and introduce a weakening and destructive element. The Free Soil organization has not come out of the late contest scathless.

In our humble judgement, unless we have better engineering for the future, the free soil party has already cast its largest vote—its grand climacteric has been passed, and its decadence has commenced. And all this, not from any lack in the purity or strength of its principles, but from the want of confidence, coherence, and persevering unity of action among its members. But we forbear. What we have said, has been in sorrow, not in anger. Our principles are as dear as ever—in them we have unshaken confidence—to them we are unshakably attached. Of their final triumph we have not a doubt.—But in what form, or by what specific instrumentality they will triumph we cannot now pretend to guess.

If Brother Hall and other Free Soilers will make the dissemination and ascendancy of free principles the object of their labor, and not the number of votes, they would have less occasion for the discouraging "reflections" in which they indulge.

Thanksgiving.—Gov. Wood, has followed the example of his brother Governors, and appointed the last Thursday of November as Thanksgiving day.

Good Advice.—The Homestead Journal of this week, gives the following advice, deduced from the results of the late election:

The Free Soil party should learn a lesson from these results. They should remember that they have never yet profited by a union with hunkerism or conservatism, in any one instance; but on the contrary, have in nearly every union of the kind, not only suffered defeat, but have weakened their integrity in the public estimation, and laid themselves open to the charge of INCONSISTENCY.

From the Cayuga Chief.

Bound Over.

We yesterday stepped into the Court House to learn the decision of Judge Conkling in the cases of several citizens of Syracuse, who were arrested and examined last week, on charge of aiding and abetting in the escape of the fugitive "Jerry." A large number of ladies and gentlemen came up from Syracuse. A number of our own people were in attendance. To avoid misrepresentation, Judge Conkling read his opinion. He said there was no evidence to show that there was a preconcerted or armed resistance to the execution of the law by the U. S. officers. But the proof that the prisoners did encourage, aid and abet in the escape of a fugitive from the custody of the Officers, was direct, clear and unequivocal.

The accused made no defence on their examination, and expected to be held to trial.—Judge C. could do no less than his plain, imperative duty. But in doing his duty, it seemed to us entirely unequalled for in the preliminary stage of the proceedings, to read a large and respectable portion of his fellow citizens a rebuke of the most pointed severity. We never have been charged with ultra abolitionism, and yet our blood warmed as the terms "bigots" and "fanatics" were so sweepingly applied to those who adhere American Slavery. That hatred springs up unbidden in Northern hearts. Even the scenes at Syracuse, were the result of that natural, deep born hatred of slavery, whose impulses may be rash, but are not dishonest, bigoted or fanatical. We are as much of a traitor at heart, as those at Syracuse. While we might not resist the execution of even an infamous law, yet every phrob of our heart would be warm with prayer for a fugitive's escape. And were we a man with a "colored skin," as we have before said, we would sacrifice a heatomb of white men before we would be dragged back to bondage.

We could not but think it wrong in a Judge when a number of his most respectable fellow citizens were before him on examination merely, to apply such language in so sweeping a manner. Recommend American citizens to leave their own land if they cannot submit to a law which outrages every hallowed teaching from Plymouth rock to the remotest hearthstone of the land! We would not openly resist a law of the land, though our very soul loathed it, but our arms should rather before we help execute the Fugitive Slave Law, even though commanded as a "good citizen" so to do by all the Marshalls in the realm.

We shall not leave our land, or help execute one of its laws. Our fathers were born here and sleep in the soil. The blood in our veins run freely through the whole Revolutionary struggle. We love our country and its institutions. Here we will stay and here die, and our

hand shall never be raised against the liberty of a being charged with no crime but that of loving his freedom, though our body rot in a dungeon within hearing of the voices of our own fire-side. Should the natural impulses of our heart lead us to speak out encouragement to a fugitive struggling in the hands of the officers and we be arrested therefor, our eye would kindle upon the Judge who should upon our examination, pronounce us a "bigot" or "fanatic" in the most offensive and pointed manner. Three out of four of the people of the Empire State, are out and out bigots and fanatics so far as regards their hatred of the Fugitive Slave Bill, and ever will be.

Treasurer's Report.

During the last month the following Pledges and Donations have been received:

DONATIONS RECEIVED.

Charles King,	\$ 2.00
A. Austin,	25
M. L. Wolcott,	50
E. R. Fowler,	50
J. R. Newton,	3.00
A. Farnham,	1.00
S. R. Richards,	25
M. Cummings,	1.00
E. Gould,	1.00
A. C. Sampson,	1.00
A. R. Williams,	1.00
S. Drake,	50
E. Cummings,	50
E. Truitt,	1.00
J. Dunning,	2.00
B. Sandborn,	35
Ralph Phelps,	1.00
G. R. Simmons,	1.00
Israel Campbell,	1.00
Martha Sandborn,	50
G. C. Phelps,	1.00
Henry Hogg,	1.00
J. H. Simmonds,	1.00
M. T. Telf,	1.00
Lucinda Walling,	50
John Evans,	25
Simon Birge,	1.00
M. T. Meyer,	25
Louisa Walling,	25
James Walling,	1.00
H. D. Bangs,	1.00
O. Newcombe,	25
R. Snow,	25
D. Rice,	25
O. Bangs,	25
John Dunbar,	1.00
Cash,	5.00
H. Young,	5.00
E. Clark,	5.00
Cash,	5.00
M. J. Tilden,	5.00
Collection at Akron,	5.00
Collection at Massillon,	1.00
J. Adams,	50
M. G.	50
J. H.	50
L. E. Blatherwick,	1.00
Betsy Sanderson,	50
Hopkins,	5.00
Cash,	22
N. Belden,	1.00
Cash,	38
Brown Hollands,	1.50
James Clement,	1.00
O. Easton,	2.00
R. Porter,	50
C. A. Ensign,	50
Cash,	50
Dexter Pense,	2.50
John Smith,	2.50
James Doud,	5.00

Received on previous Pledges of this year:

Keziah Johnson,	\$ 1.00
Maria Shaw,	1.00
J. T. Hurst,	5.00
Ann Eliza Kirk,	50
H. C. Wright,	5.00
J. McMillan,	5.00
Benjamin Bown,	25.00

Received on Pledges of last year:

A. Houghton,	\$ 2.00
Bethsua Houghton,	2.00
Sarah Houghton,	25
Adeline Houghton,	25
Ellen Houghton,	25
E. W. Sanderson,	2.00
Nancy Sanderson,	1.00
James Brown,	1.00
Charles Post,	1.00
S. S. Brown,	1.00
L. Johnson,	2.00
C. W. Vincent,	1.00
Cynthia Vincent,	1.00
Clark Vincent,	1.00
Caroline Vincent,	50
Jason Andrews,	1.00
H. B. Vincent,	50
Joshiah Hall,	1.00

Samuel Carter, of New Lyme, paid One Dollar at the Anniversary, instead of pledging it, as published.

JOEL McMILLAN, Treasr.

Malboro Union School.

The Board of Education for this Institution are happy to announce to the public that they have secured the services of

ALFRED KOLBROOK, as Principal; whose requirements and almost unexampled devotion to the cause of Education have given him a celebrity which renders it useless to say more than announce his name in this connection. The very able Assistants who will take charge of the Primary and Secondary Departments, will render the School one which we are proud to present for public patronage. Our building is new, with commodious and convenient apartments for study and recitation. The Institution is furnished with a good set of Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus. The course of instruction shall be such as to induce an application of the Sciences acquired, to the practical duties of life.

Tuition Per Quarter of Eleven Weeks.

Elementary English Branches,	\$ 2 50
Algebra, Geometry, Natural Philosophy and Chemistry,	3 00
Advanced Mathematics, Mental and Moral Science,	4 00
French, Latin and Greek Languages,	5 00

Lessons in Vocal Music and on the PIANO can be had at a reasonable charge. Board can be had in respectable Families in the Village and vicinity at \$1.00 to \$1.25 per week. Persons wishing to board themselves can be accommodated with Rooms. Books and Stationery can be had in Malboro. Any other information in reference to the School, Board, Rates, &c. can be had by addressing either of the subscribers. The Term will commence on Monday the 17th of November, and continue 18 weeks.

Lewis Morgan, James L. Lynde,
Amos Walton, Henry Cook,
Martin Anderson, A. G. Wileman,
Board of Education.

Malboro, Nov. 2 1851.

Agents for the Bugle.

The following named persons are requested and authorized to act as agents for the Bugle in their respective localities.

Chas. Douglass, Berea, Cuyahoga county, Ohio.
Timothy Woodworth, Litchfield, Medina co., O.
Wm. Payne, Richmond, Summit co., Ohio.
Jesse Scott, Summerton, Belmont Co.
Z. B. R. Jr., Akron, Summit Co.
H. D. Snoddy, Randolph, Portage Co.
Mrs. C. M. Latham, Troy, Cuyahoga Co., O.
J. Southam, Brunswick.
O. O. Brown, Bainbridge.
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HUDSON.

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Elizabeth M. Chanderler's

Press and Practical Works. Sold wholesale & Retail, by L. TRESSCOTT & CO.

SALEM INSTITUTE.

THE next term of this Institution will commence October 27th, 1851, and continue 19 weeks. Tuition per quarter, 11 weeks, from \$4.00 to \$5.00; with moderate extra charges for the French, German and Italian Languages, Painting and Drawing.

A full course of lessons in Penmanship will be given during the term by Mr. J. W. Lusk. Also, a series of Lectures on Anatomy and Physiology by Dr. R. H. Mack, of which pupils may have the advantage on very moderate terms.

Board can be had in private families at \$1.25 per week.

For further information address

WM. McCLAIN, Principal.

Salem, Cal. Co., O., Oct. 11, 1851.

Fancy Goods, and Yankee Notions,

THE BUGLE.

Shirt Sewers' Co-operative Union, N. York.

A meeting of the citizens of New York, who sympathize with the efforts of the Shirt Sewers' Co-operative Union, was held on Monday evening, Oct. 6th.

From the Report of the Secretary, Rev. Mr. Dowling, we make the following extracts:

Forced by direct necessity, through want of employment and starvation wages, when we had work to do, some few of our present numbers combined together in the month of April last, and organized into an Association styled the Shirt-Sewers' Co-operative Union. Our aims and objects were to work together for mutual benefit, to share the profits accruing from our industry, according to our ability and willingness to do, instead of being, as formerly, compelled to give the lion's share of our labor to an employer. Briefly, it was an experiment, and it has succeeded. We have demonstrated the fact to our east and suffering sisters, that full double the wages can be earned by less hours of toil, under our new plan of combination, than under the old arrangement. When our numbers were limited and the work light, we were unable to pay our way; but as our members increased with the demand for labor, our profits increased, leaving us at present a net profit of 10 per cent. over the prices paid to the members. A statement of the prices of work given by employers and that paid by the Association, will serve to show the advantage we have already gained by combination.

Prices of shirts made for large shirt manufacturers range from 5 cents to 50 cents; while our lowest prices are 25 cents for cheap shirts, and 75 cents for the best made article. Our prices range thus for the same article, only that ours are well made, which cannot be said of sale shirts:

Cheap Shirts, shop made,	8 to 10 Cts.
Best Shirts, shop made,	31 to 50
Cheap Shirts, Association made	25 to 38
Best Shirts, Association made	75
Collars, shop made,	1, 2 and 3
Collars, Association made,	8 to 10

From these prices we are even now enabled to save 10 per cent., still to be divided or to be laid out in stock for the mutual advantages of all. Aside from these advantages, the members are not overtaxed as much as under the old system, and we are sure of our being promptly paid, which very often was not the case in shop work. They therefore feel warranted in urging upon the public the necessity and expediency of enlarging our sphere of usefulness, by increasing our facilities for employing all who prefer working for themselves, and those dependent upon them, to toiling for the pittance wages grudgingly given by employers.

There is a general feeling of sympathy and a lively interest for the defenseless and deeply wronged Shirt makers of our city. Nelly are they striving to earn, in honesty and decent poverty, the bread that poorly feeds, and the humble raiment that but poorly covers their wasted forms. They are patient sufferers, toiling unceasingly, ever hopeful of a brighter future. Very many are widows, descended by reverses to poverty; more of them are orphans.

On the cold world, unloved, alone."

Others are compelled to aid in the support of families and widowed mothers, and all have a pressing claim on society. Too long has this been lightly treated or totally disregarded.

They bear, in silence, sufferings and trials that would chill the sternest hearts to recount. The defenseless girl often wrestles with poverty, hunger, temptation, until dire necessity forces sad and fearful alternatives upon her. Is this Christian? Is it human?

The Rev. Mr. Parker remarked:

In view of the facts stated in the Report, he was strongly impressed with the passage of Scripture: "The destruction of the poor is their poverty," which he illustrated by a reference to the case of two sisters, who were compelled to make shirts at 10 cents each, and to live on 5 cents, thus, by the most assiduous labor, earning respectively the sums of 25 and 50 cents per day, and one of them was wasting away with consumption. What should be done to relieve this class of persons? He knew of but one remedy for these and other evils of Society, and that was the greater prevalence of the principles of the Gospel—Divinity coming down to Humanity—which idea he eloquently illustrated at some length.

HERBERT GREENELEY was next introduced to the audience, and said that he believed there were philanthropy and religion enough in the world, if properly applied to, to eradicate most of the evils of society. There was no lack of the spirit of benevolence and generosity. There were plans before the public, which tended to the removal of social evils, and he regarded that of this Association as among the number. Its members have gone to work upon the small capital of \$225, and given employment to forty persons. If they had \$2,000—the sum which they were anxious to secure—they would be enabled to open a shop in Broadway or some other public street, in place of their little back room upon Henry-st., and could set one thousand persons at work. This could be done, if the appeal were fairly made to the public, and the experiment could hardly fail of success. The Association could furnish their work as cheaply as the best establishments in Broadway and elsewhere. Once let the public understand this, and the majority of people would prefer to trade where the money, which now goes for the payment of heavy rents and other expenses, would be paid into the hands of those who did the work.

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER followed Mr. Greeneley. He was, he said, born and reared in a rural district of Connecticut, where, by preaching the Gospel, was understood a presentation

of theological doctrines. He early had the Westminster catechism placed in his hands, but, to his shame be it spoken, he could never commit it to memory nor understand it. The old style of preaching from Sabbath to Sabbath did not come up to his idea of preaching the Gospel. It took a whole church full to preach the Gospel. It was the spirit of God's benevolence carried down to humanity. Its influence upon the world was like that of the sun in the Spring, when all Nature burst into bloom beneath its influence. Preaching the Gospel was bringing down Spring from Heaven to Earth. It was the whole work of taking care of men. It was to search out the wants of community and relieve them. But how much more was the duty imperative when the appeal came to us. Mr. B. regretted that he had not made himself sufficiently acquainted with the grievances of the needlewomen, but he had become acquainted with many cases of distress, and he should take care to better inform himself with respect to their condition. He also pledged himself to bring their claims to the attention of the Church of which he was pastor. If a deputation of them were to present themselves, and state their case, he did not believe there was a Church in the City but would consider their claims legitimate. Mr. B. very forcibly illustrated the mental and moral evils which grow out of a state of physical destitution, comparing the condition of a portion of the needlewomen to that of the slaves of the South, whose condition was in some cases most deplorable.

Before the close of the meeting, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and Horace Greeley each pledged themselves to raise \$100 for the use of the Union, and Mr. John H. Swift also pledged himself to raise the like sum, and more if he could.

Letter from Mr. Clay.

A letter from Mr. CLAY, dated Ashland, Oct. 23, to some gentleman in New York, dwelling principally upon the Compromise measures, has been published. It is long, filling several columns of the Eastern papers. He rejoices in the general acquiescence manifested in the compromise measures of the last Congress, and at the law-abiding spirit of the people. He thinks that the necessity of maintaining, and enforcing the Fugitive Slave Law, unimpeded, and without any modification that would seriously impair its efficiency, must be admitted by the impartial judgment of all candid men. He admits that the right exists of amendment and discussion, of that and all other laws, but that there are occasions when a spirit of moderation should prompt a forbearance to exercise that right, and such, he thinks, is the case at present.

The most of his letter is taken up with a discussion of the right of peaceable secession, which he pronounces wholly indefensible. Mr. Clay holds out no hope to the Secessionists that they would be permitted to secede without resistance. He would use the whole power of the Union to compel submission. On this subject he uses the following emphatic language:

"Considering the vast extent of our territory, our numerous population, the heated conflicts of passion, of opinion, of interests and of sections, pervading the entire Union, we have great reason to be thankful to Providence for the degree of calmness, of tranquillity, and satisfaction which prevails. If there are local exceptions at the North and at the South, of rash and misguided men who would madly resist the constitution and laws of the United States, let us not despair of their return, in seasonable time, to reason and to duty. But suppose we should be disappointed, and that the standard should be raised of open resistance to the Union, the constitution, and the laws, what is to be done? There can be but one possible answer. The power, the authority and dignity of the government ought to be maintained, and resistance put down at every hazard. Government, in the fallen and degraded state of man, would lose all respect, and fall into disgrace and contempt, if it did not possess potentially, and would not, in extreme cases, practically exercise the right of employing force.

The theory of the constitution of the United States assumes the necessity of the existence and the application of force, both in our foreign and domestic relations. Congress is expressly authorized "to raise and support armies" "to provide and maintain a navy, and "to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions." The duty of executing the laws and suppress insurrections is without limitation or qualification; it is co-extensive with the jurisdiction of the United States, and it comprehends every species of resistance to the execution of the laws, and every form of insurrection, no matter under what auspices or sanction it is made.

Individuals, public meetings, States, may resolve, as often as their tastes or passions may prompt them to resolve, that they will forcibly oppose the execution of the laws, and secede from the Union. Whilst these resolutions remain on paper, they are harmless; but the moment a daring hand is raised to resist, by force, the execution of the laws, the duty of enforcing them arises, and if the conflict which may ensue should lead to civil war, the resisting party, having begun it, will be responsible for all consequences."

GREAT MEN WERE LIVING BEFORE AGAMEMNON.—Louis X., passed a general law, 1315, for the enfranchisement of all serfs belonging to the crown. He there made a positive declaration, that Slavery was contrary to Nature, which intended that all men by birth should be free and equal; that since his kingdom was denominated the kingdom of the Franks or Freemen, it appeared just and right that the fact should correspond with the name.—*Rock's Revolutions of Europe, chap. 5, period 4.*

The Governors of Massachusetts and New Hampshire, have appointed the 27th of November, as the day of annual thanksgiving.

From the Banner of the Times.
The Water Cure.

Supposed to have been composed by the slave hunter who jumped from a window, and stumbled into the Canal at Syracuse, on the night of the first instant.

REPORTED FOR THE BANNER OF THE TIMES, BY JOHN RAWL, ESQ.

Come listen, Southern brethren, and hear me sing a lay
Of something that befell me up North the other day;
You see my soul was guilty, and so to make it pure,
I took a tramp to Syracuse to try the Water Cure.

Once, o'er me rose the bondman's shriek, and groans upon the air—
His wails and cries of agony—and yet I did not care;

I thought the niggers monkeys, 'cause God had made 'em black,
And swore that if they run away, I'd help to take them back.

And soon my valor it was tried; for, up to Syracuse,
A nigger run to hide himself from whipping and abuse;

He shook the shackles from his limbs, and vowed that he would be—
What God designed his creatures all—a MAN, unchained and free!

So I, with other bloodhounds, did start upon his track,
To prove that Daniel's words were true, and take the darkey back;

And in my breeches' pocket, revolvers two I took—
For, since the Lord forsook me, I 'fought on my own hook."

So up to Syracuse I went, and found the nigger there;
We got the shackles on his hands, though hard he fought, I swear;

We took him to the office where the Policemen all met,
But, d—n the Abolitionists! they gathered in a street.

One monkey, by the name of Ward, (some think the fool a man,)
Came out upon the office steps, and there harangued the clan;

I own his words were eloquent, and that it 'set me back,'
To hear such thoughts, such burning words, come from a man so black!

Well nigh came on—in Townsend Block the darkey was secured,
But soon there gathered such a crowd, I wished my life insured!

A clamor rises in the streets!—O God protect me!—hark!
Some angry breath puts out the lights!—the city all is dark!

And now the tumult thickens—the clamor comes once more;
The crowd comes smashing windows through, and bursting down the door!

They bear the nigger from the room—I dare make no defence!
He's lost amid the living mass—I have not seen him since!

Affrighted by these direful things, insulted by the crowd,
I leaped from out the window then, with yells both long and loud;

The Devil shure is at my heels! I'll die, I surely shall!
And, raving thus, I ran and stumbled square in the Canal!

I rolled around in vain attempts to get out of the scrape;
By standers laughed, and I began to feel myself the Ape!

At length an honest Pat took hold, and helping me, said, "Shure,
God bless yer soul, my Southern friend, this is a Water Cure!"

And such I think it must have been, for some how since I fell,
I feel more humble than before, and less a fiend of hell;

I learned me that the blacks, en masse, are not a pack of fools,
That all the Northerners are not doughfaces and base tools.

And my advice to Webster, to Fillmore and to Clay,
Is, just to chase to Syracuse a nigger run-away;

And if their bodies and their souls they wish to make more pure,
Their Brandy let them throw away, and try the Water Cure.

Mr. Cranch, the Artist.

This accomplished artist is now at Nahant, where he has made several happy sketches.—The sea, and especially the happy rocks of that promontory have been admirably portrayed by his colors.

The following sonnet which we are permitted to publish, authorizes us to enroll the name of another poet on the side of Freedom. When will slavery speak in such verses?

Man was not made for forms but forms for man;
And there are times when Law itself must bend
To that clear spirit that bath still outran
The speed of human justice. In the end
Potentates, not Humanity must fall.

Water will find its level; fire will burn;
The winds must blow around the earthly ball;
The earthly ball by day and night must turn.
Freedom is free in every element;
Man must be free; if not through law, why then
Above the law; until its force be spent,
And justice brings a better. When! oh, when!
Father of Light! shall the great reckoning come
To lift the weak and strike the oppressor dumb?
C. P. CRANCH.

Selections for Newspapers.

Most persons think the selection of suitable matter for a newspaper the easier part of the business. How great an error! It is by all means the most difficult. To look over and over hundreds of exchange papers every day, from which to select enough for one, especially when the question is not what shall, but what shall not be selected, is indeed "no easy task."

If every person who reads a newspaper, could have edited it, we should hear less complaints. Not unfrequently is it the case that an editor looks over all his exchanges for something interesting, and can absolutely find nothing.—Every paper is dryer than a contribution box; and yet something must be had—his paper must have something in it, and he does the best he can. To an editor who has the least care about what he selects, the writing he does is the easiest part of his labor. A paper when completed should be one the editor would be willing to read to his wife, his mother, or his daughter; and if he do that, if he gets such a paper, he will find his labor a most difficult one.

Every subscriber thinks if the paper is printed for his special benefit, and if there is nothing in it that suits him it must be stopped, it is good for nothing. Some people look over the deaths and marriages, and actually complain of the editor, if but few people in this vicinity have been so unfortunate as to die, or so fortunate as to get married the previous week. An editor should have such things in his paper whether they occur or not. Just as many subscribers as an editor may have, just so many tastes has he to consult. One wants stories and poetry; another all this. The politician wants nothing but politics. One must have something sound. One likes anecdotes, fun and frolic, and a next door neighbor wonders that a man of sense will put such stuff in his paper. Something spicy comes out, and the editor is a blackguard.—Next comes something argumentative, and the editor is a dull fool. And so between them all, you see the poor fellow gets roughly handled.—And yet, to ninety-nine out of a hundred, these things never occur. They never reflect that what does not please them, may please the next man, but they insist that if the paper does not suit them, it is good for nothing.—*Exchange paper.*

Laughter.

Oh! glorious laughter! Thou man-loving spirit, that for a time doth take the burden from the weary back; that dost lay aside the feet, brained and cut by dust and sharp; that takes blood-aking merrily by the nose, and makes it grin despite itself; and all the sorrows of the past, doubts of the future, confoundings in the joy of the present. Thou modest man truly philosophic conqueror of himself and care! What was talked of as the golden chain of Jove, was nothing but a succession of laughs; a chromatic scale of merriment that reaches from earth to Olympus. It is not true Prometheus stole the fire, but the laughter of the gods to deify our clay and in the abundance of our merriment to make us reasonable creatures. Have you ever considered what man would be, destitute of the ennobling faculty of laughter. Laughter is to the face of man what synovia is to the joints; it lubricates, and makes the human countenance divine. Without it our faces would have looked hyacinth-like, the iniquities of our hearts, with no sweet antidote to work upon them, would have made the face of the best among us, a horrid looking thing, with two swollen, hungry, cruel lights at the top, (for forehead) would have gone out of fashion; and a cavernous hole below the nose. Think of a babe without laughter—as it is its first intelligence. The creature shows the divinity of its origin and end by smiling upon us. Smile, smiles are its first talk with the world—smile the first answer that it understands. And then, as worldly wisdom comes upon the little thing, it crows, it cackles it grins and shakes in its nervous arms or in a vagabond humor playing hoopoe with the breast, it reveals its destiny, declares to him with ears to hear the burden of its immortality. Let materialists blaspheme as gingerly as they will, they must end in confusion and laughter. Man may take a triumphant stand upon his broad grin, for he looks around the world, and his innermost soul tickled with the knowledge, tells him he is of all creatures laughs. Imagine, if you can a laughing fish. Let man, then send a loud ha! ha! through the universe and be reverently grateful for the privilege.

NIAGARA ECLIPSED.—The River Shihawati, between Bombay and Cape Comorin, falls into the Gulf of Arabia. The river is about one-fourth of a mile in width, and in the rainy season, some thirty feet in depth.—This immense body of water rushes down a rocky slope three hundred feet, at an angle of forty-five degrees, at the bottom of which it makes a perpendicular plunge of eight hundred and fifty feet, into a black and dismal abyss, with a noise like the loudest thunder. The whole descent is, therefore, eleven hundred and fifty feet, or several times the height of Niagara. The volume of water in the latter is supposed to be larger than that of the former, but in depth of descent it will be seen there is no comparison between them. In the dry season the Shihawati is a small stream, and the fall is divided into three cascades of surpassing beauty and grandeur. They are almost dissipated and dissolved into mist before reaching the bed of the river below.

IMMENSITY OF SPACE.—In Household Words it is said, imagine a railway from here to the Sun. How many lounges is the sun from us? Why, if we were to send a baby in an express train, going incessantly a hundred miles an hour, without making any stoppages, the baby would grow to be a boy—the boy would grow to be a man—the man would grow old and die—without seeing the sun, for it is distant more than a hundred years from us. But what is this compared to Neptune's distance? Had Adam and Eve started, by our railway, at the creation, to go from Neptune to the Sun, at the rate of fifty miles an hour, they would not have got there yet; for Neptune is more than six thousand years from the center of our system.

NEW-YORK IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS
FREEMAN, HODGES & CO.,

58 LIBERTY STREET,
BETWEEN BROADWAY AND NASSAU STREET,
NEAR THE POST-OFFICE, NEW-YORK.

WE ARE RECEIVING, BY DAILY ARRIVALS FROM Europe, our Fall and Winter assortment of RICH FASHIONABLE FANCY SILK AND MILLINERY GOODS.

We respectfully invite all Cash Purchasers thoroughly to examine our Stock and Prices, and as interest governs, we feel confident our Goods and Prices will induce them to select from our establishment. Particular attention is devoted to MILLINERY GOODS, and many of the articles are manufactured expressly to our order, and cannot be surpassed in beauty, style and cheapness.

Beautiful Paris Ribbons, for Hat, Cap, Neck, and Belt.

Satin and Taffeta Ribbons, of all widths and colors.

Silks, Satins, Velvets, and Uncut Velvets, for Hats.

Feathers, American and French Artificial Flowers.

Puffings, and Cap Trimmings.

Dress Trimmings, large assortment.

Embroideries, Capes, Collars, Undersleeves, and Cuffs.

Fine Embroidered Revere and Hemstitch Cambric Handkerchiefs.

Crapes, Lisses, Parletons, Illusion and Cap Laces.

Valenciennes, Brussels, Thread, Silk, and Lisle Thread Laces.

Kid, Silk, Sewing Silk, Lisle Thread, Merino Gloves and Mitts.

Figured and Plain Swiss, Book, Bishop Lawn and Jaconet Muslins.

English, French, American and Italian STRAW GOODS.

July, 1851.

LEATHER, HIDES AND OIL.

6000 SIDES SPANISH & SLAUGHTER SOLE LEATHER—3000 Slaughter Patina Hides; with a large stock of Oil, Curriers' Tools, and every article in the line.

Also, 200 cases Boots, Shoes and Rubbers, of Massachusetts Manufacture, all of which will be sold at prices entirely satisfactory to purchasers.

J. H. CRITTENDEN,
Cleveland, Sept. 29, 1851.

Salem Steam Engine Shop & Foundry.

THE undersigned continue to carry on the business of manufacturing Steam Engines and all kinds of Mill Gearing at Salem, Columbian County, Ohio. As we are prepared to build engines of all sizes, from four to one hundred horse power, and are willing to warrant them to do as much or more work in proportion to the fuel consumed than the best now in use, we would request those who wish to obtain Engines for any purpose to call before contracting elsewhere.

REFERENCES.
J. P. Story, Waukegan, Waukegan, Co., Wis.
James Herri & Co., Twinburg, Summit, Co., Ohio.
Mr. Tappan, Ravenna, Portage County, Ohio.
Stow & Taff, Ravenna, Portage County, Ohio.
Mr. & Mrs. Johnson, McConville, Morgan Co., O.
Wm. Hamilton, Pennsville, Morgan Co., O.
Edward Smith, Salem, Columbian County, O.
J. & Wm. Freed, Harrisonburg, Stark County, O.
Jordan & Co., Broomfield, Trumbull Co., O.
John Webster, Canfield, Mahoning County, O.

THOS. SHARP & BROTHERS,
Salem, May 30, 1851.

Farm for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale, a small Farm, consisting of Sixty Acres of first rate land, situated two miles North East of Salem. There are upon the premises a Log House and small Barn, and one of the best veins of coal in the neighborhood. The property is that formerly held by Dr. Saml. Ball. Indisputable titles will be given.

For terms of Sale, and other particulars apply to James Burnaby, Salem, O.
May 1, 1851.

The Young Abolitionists!

OUR Conversations on Slavery—By J. Elizabeth Jones. We have purchased the edition of this book and can supply such as may wish to purchase at wholesale. Those in paper can be sent by mail, price 20 cts. Muslin 25 cts. per copy.

Also, at D. Anderson's, Baptist Book-Store, 31 West 4th St., Cincinnati.
August 10, 1850.

TO TEACHERS AND OTHERS
Pelton's Large Outline Maps.

PERSONS wishing to obtain Pelton's Large Outline Maps—Pelton's Key to do, Navar's System of Teaching Geography, or Balwin's Universal Pronouncing Gazetteer, can do so by applying to the subscriber at his residence near Damascus, Columbian Co., O., or at

THE SALEM BOOKSTORE.

Those at a distance can have the Maps or Books forwarded to them by applying by letter to the subscriber at Damascus, Col. Co., O., or to Barnaby & Whitney, Salem, Columbian County, Ohio.

Also, for sale at the above named place several Cases of SCIENTIFIC APPARATUS, for Common Schools.

E. W.

Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for Sale his Farm, consisting of 55 acres of land, well improved. The Farm is situated two miles south of Salem, near the Lisbon Road. The improvements are a Frame House, with a good well of water near the door, also a good Log Barn.

THOMAS TEAGARDEN.
August 30th, 1851.

DAVID WOODRUFF,

Manufacturer of Carriages, Buggies, Sulkeys, &c.

A general assortment of carriage constantly on hand, made of the best material and in the latest style. All work was done at Shop on Main street, Salem, O.

Dental Surgery.

J. W. WALKER, would announce to his friends, and the public generally, that he is prepared to execute all work in the above profession, that may be intrusted to him.

New Lyme, Aug. 17th, 1850.

Anti-Slavery Songs!

WE have about 1500 copies of our selection of Anti-Slavery Songs on hand, which we will sell Wholesale and Retail, orders from a distance shall be promptly attended to.

Aug. 10, 1850.] I. TRESSCOTT, & Co.

JAMES BARNABY,

PLAIN & FASHIONABLE TAILOR!

Cutting done to order, and all work Warranted.

North side, Main Street, two doors East of the Salem Bookstore.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE.

Extracts of letters from Judge Story, Chancellor Kent, and President Adams.

CAMBRIDGE, April 24, 1844.
I have read the prospectus with great pleasure, and entirely approve the plan. It can only obtain the public patronage long enough, and large enough, and secure enough to attain its true ends, it will contribute in an eminent degree to give a healthy tone not only to our literature, but to public opinion. It will enable us to possess in a moderate compass a select library of the best productions of the age. It will do more: it will redeem our periodical literature from the reproach of being devoted to light and superficial reading, to transitory speculations, to sickly and ephemeral sentimentalities, and false and extravagant sketches of life and character.

JOSEPH STORY.
New York, 7th May, 1844.

I approve very much of the plan of the "Living Age," and if it be conducted with the intelligence, spirit and taste that the prospectus indicates, (of which I have no reason to doubt,) it will be one of the most instructive and popular periodicals of the day.

JAMES KNEP.
WASHINGTON, 27th Dec, 1844.

Of all the periodical journals devoted to literature and science which abound in Europe and in this country, this has appeared to me the most useful. It contains indeed the exposition only of the current literature of the English language, but this by its immense extent and comprehension, includes a portrait of the human mind in the most complete expansion of the present age.

J. Q. ADAMS.
PROSPECTUS.

This work is conducted in the spirit of Littell's Museum of Foreign Literature, (which was favorably received by the public for twenty years, but is it twice as large, and appears so often, we not only give spirit and freshness to it by many things which were excluded by a month's delay, but while we are thus extending our scope and gathering a greater and more attractive variety, we also so to increase the solid and substantial part of our literary, historical, and political harvest, as fully to satisfy the wants of the American reader.

The elaborate and statey Essays of the Edinburgh Quarterly, and other Reviews, and Blackwood's noble criticisms on Poetry, his keen political Commentaries, highly wrought Tales and vivid descriptions of rural and mountain scenery; and the contributions to Literature, History, and Commerce, by the sagacious Spectator, the glowing Examiner, the judicious Athenaeum, the busy and substantial Globe, the sensible and comprehensive Britannia, the sober and respectable Christian Observer; these are intermingled with the Military and Naval miscellanies of the United Service, and with the best articles of the Dublin Quarterly, New Monthly, Fraser's, Tatler, Assissey, Hood's, and Sporting Magazines, and of Chandler's admirable Annual. We do not consider it beneath our dignity to borrow wit and wisdom from Punch; and when we think it good enough, to make use of the thunder of the Times. We shall increase our variety of importations from the continent of Europe, and from the new growth of the British Colonies.

We hope that by winning the wheat from the chaff, by providing abundantly for the imagination, and by a large collection of Biography, Voyages, Travels, History, and more solid matter, we may produce a work which shall be popular, while at the same time it will aspire to raise the standard of public taste.

The LIVING AGE is published every Saturday, by E. Littell & Co., corner of Tremont and Broadfield streets, Boston; Price 12 1/2 cents a number, or six dollars a year in advance. Remittances for any period will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

POSTAGE FREE.—To all subscribers within 1500 miles, who remit in advance, directly to the office of publication, at Boston, the sum of Six dollars, we will continue the work beyond the year, as long as they shall be equivalent to the cost of the postage; this virtually carrying out the plan of sending every man's copy to him Postage Free, placing our distant subscribers on the same footing as those nearer to us, and making the whole country our neighborhood.

We hope for such future change in the law, or in the interpretation thereof, as will enable us to make this offer to subscribers at any distance.

E. LITTELL, & CO., Boston.

I. TRESSCOTT & CO.—Salem, Ohio.

WHOLESALE Dealers in School, Miscellaneous and Moral Reform Books, Paper, Ink, and Stationery; Drugs and Medicines, &c. Oils and Dyestuff